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planting, principally of sand-willows and pines, the main object being to arrest the movement of drift-sand.

The principal Ukraine timber trees are oak, maple, elm, ash, willow, aspen, lime, and wych-elm.

The art of forestry would appear to be almost entirely neglected. Systematic replanting of timber is hardly known, and wholesale destruction of woods on the river banks has had disastrous results in the splitting up of the channels. The lime is frequently denuded of its bark to make bast, the tree subsequently perishing as it stands.

(3) Fisheries

The fisheries of the Ukraine can be divided into three classes: those of the upper reaches of the rivers, those of the lower reaches and the lagoons at the mouths, and those of the Black Sea and the Azov Sea.

In the upper reaches of the principal rivers, fishing can scarcely be called an industry, being carried on by individuals mainly for their personal needs; the stock of fish is everywhere decreasing at a regrettable rate, and much alarm is caused by this depletion.

The fisheries of the lower reaches of the Dnieper, Dniester, and Southern Bug have considerable value. The principal fish taken are sturgeon, of which there are several varieties, carp, bream, fresh-water herring, and sander. The fisheries are the property of the riparian owners, who let them to syndicates. The State owns a considerable stretch on the Bug from Nikolaev to Novaya Odessa. The fishing seasons are from February to April and in the autumn, when the fish revisit the rivers to spawn. At this time they are taken for the roe, from which caviare of various qualities is made.

In the Black Sea the principal fish are mackerel, anchovy, and flounder. The fishing here is also carried on by syndicates, and is done close to shore with rather primitive appliances. The bulk of the fish is preserved

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either by salting, smoking, or sur-curing. Fish-curing is carried on in factories at Odessa and Ochakov.

The fisheries in the Azov Sea are important, but the principal grounds are not in Ukrainian territory, those which lie within its limits being of insignificant value.

(4) Minerals

(a) *Natural Resources*

The principal mineral resources of the Ukraine are coal, iron, and salt.

The *coal* is all in one large field usually known as the Donets basin, which extends from west to east for a distance of 300 miles. It is considered the largest coalfield in Europe, but owing to peculiarities of the geological strata it is split up into several areas with varying qualities of coal. Roughly the flame coals are on the western end of the field, the coking and semi-anthracite coals in the centre, and the anthracite in the east, though coking coals are also found towards the north-east corner. Very little pure anthracite is mined on Ukraine territory, as the beds are mainly in the Don Cossack district. Throughout the field the seams vary much in thickness. Some are too thin to be worked. The average thickness of those worked is 21 to 35 in.; seams of 5 ft. are moderately common, and the maximum thickness is 7 ft.

The output of coal from the Donets field is variable. This is chiefly due to labour difficulties, which arise in unexpected ways. Nevertheless if the figures of several years are considered together, a great increase is shown, and new pits are being opened every year. The average production for the years 1908 to 1912 was over 14,000,000 tons, the proportion of bituminous coal to anthracite being as 8 to 1. The figures include the whole field, as separate statistics for the portion over the Don Cossack border are not issued.

Iron.—The Ukraine is fortunate in having in close proximity to its coalfield a district rich in iron ore. The deposit, which is of excellent quality and easily worked,

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A recent decree of the U.S.S.R.'s Council of Ministers was designed to assist the fulfilment of all these tasks. It puts light industries in the priority class for supplies of raw materials, fuel, electricity, manpower, and workers' housing; and it approves increases of capital investments in the textile industry from 5,900 million roubles to 7,300 million in 1946-50, and in light industry, from 2,180 to 2,900 million roubles in the same period.

As a result of these measures, consumer goods output by state-owned enterprises is expected to rise this year (1947) by 50 per cent. and the output of the co-operative societies will certainly increase as well.

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Light Industry Rebuilding in the Ukraine

By January 1947, 58 textile mills had been restored in the Ukraine. Work had been resumed at the Odessa and Sumy textile factories; and the Kharkov textile mill had been restored and considerably expanded. Sometime this year a new textile mill is to be launched in the town of Stryia, Drogobych Region; and in the Ismail Region, the Tatar-Bunary mill will resume operations. Cotton mills are being built in Lvov, Kiev, and Chernovitsy.

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Sericulture has been restored in the Ukraine, where it was begun only ten years before the war. It is to be further developed under the Five-Year Plan, and in the next ten or fifteen years the Ukrainian Republic should become one of the leading silk-producing regions of the Soviet Union. A silk mill is being constructed at Darnitsa, and Kie[illegible] silk mills have delivered their first batch of silk.

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Pre-War Output of Cotton Cloths[1]

In 1937 the production of cotton cloths in the Ukrainian S.S.R. amounted to 7.1 million metres (1.2 per cent. of the total output of the Soviet Union), while in 1932, production was only 2.2 million metres (0.08 per cent. of the total Soviet Union production of cotton cloths). The cotton cloths production of the entire Soviet Union had risen from 2,694 million metres in 1932 to 3,447.7 million in 1937.

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Leather Footwear[1]

Leather footwear production in the Ukraine in 1937 was 31,228,000 pairs of shoes, (17.07 per cent. of the 182,916,000 pairs produced in the whole Soviet Union); while in 1932 the Ukrainian S.S.R. had turned out only 14,535,000 pairs (16.72 per cent. of the Soviet Union total: 86,949,000 pairs)

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1 Socialist Construction, Moscow, 1939.

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
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in agriculture (fertilizers) and in other branches of the economy. There are several superphosphate plants on the right bank, a large soda industry in the Artemovsk-Lisichansk area in the north of the Donets Basin, based on local salt deposits, chemical plants tied closely to the coking and the metallurgical establishments, and sulphuric acid and fertilizer plants connected with the metallurgy of zinc.

In addition to zinc, which is imported into the Donets Basin, nonferrous metallurgy includes that of aluminum, which is also imported and worked at Zaporozh'ye on the basis of *Dneproges* power, and of mercury, mined near Nikitovka in the Donbas.

The petroleum and natural-gas industry is of only local importance and is intended to supply the Ukraine with its gas and liquid fuel needs. The oil fields lie in the foothills of the Carpathians, near Borislav and Drogobych. During the current Plan, a natural gas pipe line was laid from Dashava (in the oil fields) to Kiev. The Ukraine also imports petroleum from Baku via the ports of Osipenko and Odessa, and the station of Trudovaya (Donbas) is the terminus of a kerosene pipe line from the Groznyy fields.

The textile industry (wool, cotton, and linen milling) supplies only local needs. The food industry, on the other hand, is of national importance. This is true especially of the sugar-refining industry, located mainly in the Vinnitsa and Kiev oblasts, on the right bank, and in the Poltava and Kiev oblasts, on the left bank.

The agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR, less important than heavy industry with respect to the value of production, occupies, nonetheless, a major position in the economy of the USSR. Arable land occupies 60 percent of the total area. Prior to the Second World War the Ukraine was one of the regions best equipped with machine-tractor stations and agricultural machinery. Among the cereals, winter wheat in the west, spring wheat in the east, and barley are most important. The sugar beet is by far the major industrial crop; sunflower, cotton, and tobacco are grown to a lesser extent. Orchard farming is popular and produces melons and pumpkins, garden fruits (apples, pears, plums, and cherries), and in the south, apricots and grapes. Horses, cattle, and pigs are raised throughout the region.

The right-bank Poles'ye is least developed agriculturally. Marshes and forests occupy most of the area. In the isolated patches of moist arable land, potatoes, buckwheat, flax, and hemp are the chief crops. The area abounds, however, in pasture land, and dairy farming is